

son's fame, for which he was created a baronet.

In relating the particulars of this engagement to Rev. Dr. Stuart some years after, the youthful warrior acknowledged:—"This being the first action at which I was present, I was seized with such a tremor when the firing began that I was obliged to take hold of a small sapling to steady myself; but after the discharge of a few volleys I recovered the use of my limbs and the composure of my mind so as to support the character of a brave man, of which I was especially ambitious." Brant was no doubt a warrior by nature. "I like," he said once in after life, "the harpsichord well, the organ better, but the drum and trumpet best of all, for they make my heart beat quick."

From all accounts, he must have been a lad of uncommon enterprise, giving early promise of those eminent qualities which were developed in the progress of a life of varied and important action. About the year 1760, after engaging with Sir W. Johnson in several campaigns of the bloody French War, he was placed by his patron in an institute in Lebanon, Connecticut, called the Moore School, to receive an English education. It is an interesting fact that Sir W. Johnson subsequently married Molly Brant, a sister of Joseph.

After leaving the seminary, where he attained considerable proficiency in the rudiments of education, he again engaged in active warfare, and was employed in the war with Pontiac and the Ottawas, the particulars of which struggles are not recorded. In the year 1765, he married the daughter of an Oneida chief, and settled in his own house in the Mohawk valley. Here, for some years, he spent a quiet life, acting as interpreter between his people and the whites, and lending his aid to missionaries in teaching the Indians. Brant was noted for his hospitality. About this time the conversion and civilization of the Indians engaged much attention. Sir W. Johnson, and the Rev. Mr. Inglis, drew the attention of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel to the necessity of having missionaries of the Church of England resident among the Mohawks. In 1770, the Society ordained a missionary exclu-

sively for the Mohawks, with his residence at Fort Hunter. The Rev. John Stuart was the clergyman selected for this arduous and self-denying work. Captain Brant assisted Mr. Stuart in the translation of a portion of the New Testament. Dr. Stuart writes concerning this labor as follows:—"During the winter of 1771, I first became acquainted with Capt. Brant. He lived at the Mohawk village, Canajoharie, about thirty miles distant from Fort Hunter. On my first visit to the village where he lived, I found him comfortably settled in a good house, with everything necessary for the use of his family, which consisted of two children—a son and a daughter—with a wife in the last stage of consumption. His wife died soon after, on which he came to Fort Hunter and resided with me a considerable time, in order to assist me in adding additional translations to the Indian Prayer-book." Dr. Stuart further intimates that the work accomplished in the way of translation consisted of the Gospel of St. Mark, part of the Acts of the Apostles, a short history of the Bible, with a concise explanation of the Church Catechism. The son referred to in the above letter was Isaac, who died at Burlington Heights, near the City of Hamilton, in the year 1795; the daughter, Christina, married Aaron Hill, a Catechist in the English Church. Christina died at the Mohawk Village, Brantford.

In the winter of 1772-3, Brant applied to Dr. Stuart to marry him to the half-sister of his deceased wife, arguing, after the manner of white widowers wishing to form a like connexion, "that the fact of the relationship would secure a greater degree of love and tenderness for the children." The Episcopal clergyman refused on account of the forbidden relationship, when a less scrupulous German ecclesiastic gratified his desire by performing the ceremony.

It was about this time Thayendaneaga became the subject of serious religious impressions. He became a thorough-going churchman, entertained a high respect for missionaries and the Word of God, and attended the celebration of the Eucharist regularly. From his serious deportment and the anxiety he manifested for the